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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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DESTRUCTIVE WIND STORM.

Tuscumbia and Montevallo, Alabama, Wrecked.

Scores of Residences Destroyed and Fourteen Lives Lost.

TWO PERSONS KILLED IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Progress of the Tornado Northward.

Reports from Kentucky, Ohio, Baltimore. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 23.—A heavy storm has prevailed south and west of here for twenty-four hours. The following particulars of a disastrous storm at Tuscumbia, Ala., are just received.

There was a terrible storm here last evening at six o'clock, destroying one-third of the residences. Twelve persons were killed and many others wounded. Mrs. Wm. Winston, mother of the late Governor Winston; the wife and two children of Hon. J. B. Moore, Senator from this district; F. D. Hodgskins, editor of the *Chronicle*, his wife and children, were killed. The Catholic Church, Dishler Female Institute (recently finished), many of the finest residences, both of the flouring mills and the most substantial brick dwellings in town were destroyed. Many poor families are without homes. A bridge on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near town, was destroyed. The Eastern bound train was precipitated into Spring creek, but fortunately no one was killed. The engineer was badly burned. It will be several days before trains will run through. the Mayor appeals to Huntsville, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and adjoining towns in the following terms:

"Nearly half our town is in ruins, twelve persons are killed and many wounded. A large number of families are entirely destitute. The tornado came from the west, passing northeast. Unless immediate aid can be extended to us much suffering will be the result. We appeal to the charity of a Christian public in behalf of the unfortunate.

(Signed) H. F. NEWSUM, Mayor,
Tuscumbia, Ala."

Montevallo, Alabama—Two Killed and Several Injured.

SELMA, ALA., November 23.—A terrible storm visited Montevallo, fifty-six miles north of Selma, last night. Twelve or fifteen houses were destroyed. Two persons were killed and fifteen or twenty injured, some seriously.

Keyser, West Va.—Two Killed.

CUMBERLAND, MD., November 23.—This afternoon the brick wall and rafters of the round-house building, at Keyser, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, West Virginia, were blown down, burying a number of workmen under the ruins. Two laborers were killed and several injured.

Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., November 23.—A hurricane passed over this city in a northerly direction this afternoon, unroofing and otherwise injuring a number of houses. No person was injured.

Covington and Newport, Ky—Little Miami Valley.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—The storm of wind last night, about eleven o'clock, unroofed several houses in Covington and Newport, inflicting about five thousand dollars' damage, but causing no personal injuries or loss of life. Crossing the Ohio river, it passed up the Little Miami Valley with unabated strength, unroofing only a few houses and blowing fences down.

Philadelphia and Camden.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—A rain storm, accompanied by hail and lightning, passed over the northwestern section of the city this afternoon. A building at Kaighn's Point Ferry, Camden, was unroofed, and a number of fences and trees were prostrated. The water in Newton creek was lifted in the form of a water spout and carried over the causeway.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1874.

ARCHBISHOP BAILEY'S ANSWER TO GLADSTONE

Archbishop Bailey, of Baltimore, has written a short letter on the statement made by Mr. Gladstone, in his late pamphlet, that since the Vatican Council defined the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope "Every Catholic is called upon to renounce his mental and moral freedom and place his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another." The Archbishop says: "When a person tells me that my religion requires to be disloyal to my country, the old Adam comes up in me and I feel more disposed to pull his nose than to answer him politely. The only thing I have to say against Gladstone's declaration, is that it is false, a shameful calumny, and I would appeal with perfect confidence as to the truth of my assertion to the conscience of every Catholic upon the face of the earth. It has no foundation either in the words of the decree or in any possible logical deduction from those words. The thought even that it would have been entertained by any certain never entered into the mind of any member of the Council. The Vatican canon did not change in one iota the relations of Catholics to civil power, any more than it changed those of Protestants. It left that important matter, as connected with the order of civil society, where the New Testament leaves it, where our blessed Lord left it when he told us to render to Cesar the things that are Cesar's, and to God the things that are God's. Ever since Gladstone committed political harikari by dissolving Parliament he has been a soured and disappointed man, and there is no being on this earth more mischievious and dangerous than an old politician turned out to grass. Everything he has done and said and written since, shows that he is as anxious to get back into his cage as a polar bear is anxious to get out of his, and so he has taken to what an old English divine used to call his 'Cheshire cheese'—the 'No Popery' cry—which little Johnny and many others have tried before him, and is endeavoring to raise the whirlwind in the hope that it may blow him back on to the Treasury benches. It will be more likely to blow him out to sea. By this publication Gladstone has paid but a poor compliment to the good sense and intelligence of the English people, and I have my doubts whether they will dance to his music. If he was situated like Bismarck, and could but a soldier alongside of every honest citizen he could then concede the request, as it involves no increased expenditure and will relieve the Commissioner of serious embarrassment in keeping up with the growing work of his office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1874.

HEAVY DECREASE OF BRITISH EXPORTS TO THIS COUNTRY.

The Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement, showing a decrease in the exports from the United Kingdom to the United States for the ten months ending October 31, 1874, as compared with the corresponding period of 1873:

Articles.	1873.	1874.
Alkali	£1,228,030	£ 983,285
Beer and ale	198,563	105,981
Copper, unwrought	215,515	3,166
Copper, wrought	7,617	3,327
Cotton, piece goods—of all kinds	2,496,972	2,329,214
Earthen and China ware, &c	305,564	196,467
Haberdashery and millinery	4,193,377	998,241
Hardware and cutlery	683,044	543,591
Iron, pig (tons)	96,395	34,998
Iron, bar, angle, bolt and rod (tons)	22,223	3,260
Iron, railroad (tons)	180,696	91,626
Iron, hoops, sheets, boiler and armor plates (tons)	17,430	6,782
Iron, old, for manufacture (tons)	30,340	7,674
Steel, unwrought (tons)	16,594	10,930
Machinery	£440,657	£199,355
Paper, writing	83,982	23,360
Paper, other kinds	29,929	22,298
Salt, rock and white	211,893	138,034
Silk, ribbons of all kinds	49,645	22,635
Silk, manufactures of	73,759	55,757
Spirits, British and Irish	18,024	9,301
Wool, sheep and lambs	58,825	25,729
Woolen cloths, blankets, duffels, &c. (yards)	4,452,817	2,898,888
Worsted stuffs (yards)	39,585,777	34,853,430
Carpets, woolen	£766,295	£624,332

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass reports receipts for the last fiscal year, as $102,644,747, or $2,644,747 in excess of the estimate. The estimate for the current fiscal year is $107,000,000. The total drawback on spirits, tobacco and general merchandise for the past fiscal year, was $52,346, and for 1874, $35,495. No spirits were exported for drawback during the last year, and the quantity of tobacco was very slight compared with the amount exported in bond. The amounts refunded for taxes illegally collected, were $618,667 in 1873, and $239,749 in 1874. Receipts from distilled spirits during the fiscal year of 1874, were $49,444,090, a net decrease of $12,665,281. The receipts from special taxes on rectifiers and dealers, show an increase of $799,413. The production of spirits during the year, was 69,572,062 taxable gallons. Seizures amounted in value to $676,362. Distilled spirits remaining in warehouse September 30th, for payment of tax, was 12,577,996 gallons, a decrease of 3,240,613 from June 30th. Amount remaining for export was reduced in the same time from 2,145,011 gallons to 1,046,714 gallons. The annual receipts from all sources relating to fermented liquors for the year, $9,394,679. Receipts from tobacco in all forms, $33,242,-876, a decrease of $1,143,457, due to the closing out of bonded warehouses in the early part of the year and the effect of the panic. From November to the present time there has been a steady increase of collections over any previous corresponding period. The largest amount collected any quarter was the first quarter of the present fiscal year, $10,162,754. Receipts for the fiscal year from this source are expected to aggregate $36,000,000. The production of tobacco for the last fiscal year was 118,548,619 pounds, an increase over the preceding year of 2,107,684 pounds. The number of cigars, cheroots, etc., on which taxes were collected, 1,886,697,498, or 70,682,852 in excess of the previous year. The quantity of tobacco removed without payment of tax for exportation, for the fiscal year, 10,800,927 pounds, an excess of nearly three-quarters of a million pounds over the preceding year. The Commissioner considers it indispensably necessary to control the movement of raw or leaf tobacco, by the continuance of the leaf clauses of the act of July 1862. The receipts from other sources were: Bank deposits, savings banks capital and bank circulation, $3,387,-160; adhesive stamps, $6,136,843; penalties, $864,216; articles and occupations taxed, but now exempt, $764,880. The Commissioner extols the working of the system abolishing assessorships, and leaving the whole matter with collectors, as securing more prompt payment and a larger amount of tax. The tax against banks and bankers realized $6,000,734, an increase of $463,015 over the previous year, notwithstanding the financial disasters of the fall of 1873, and is largely due to the new system of assessment; the results of which are still more apparent in the rise from collections from special taxes during the last quarter of the fiscal year of 1872 (when they amounted to $2,936,759) to $3,856,561 in the last quarter of the fiscal year of 1874.

The Commissioner suggests that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing hereafter, upon his requisition, furnish all stamps necessary under the law, except proprietary and documentary, and asks a positive provision from Congress upon the subject. Should Congress wish to abolish stamps on bank checks, &c., perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, matches, etc., which yielded last year $6,136,844, but still be of opinion that the revenue cannot be diminished with safety, the Commissioner says an equivalent could be had by increasing the tax on spirits 10 cents per gallon, which would yield $6,957,000, or four cents per pound on tobacco, which would yield $4,612,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1874.

RESIGNATION OF ARCHITECT MULLETT.

The rumors which have prevailed for the past day or two in regard to the resignation of Supervising Architect Mullett, were fully confirmed to-day. Secretary Bristow being asked the cause of the resignation, pointed to the Revised Statutes, in which it is stated that the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department shall act as Superintendent of the Treasury building, and no account for contingent expenses shall be allowed, except on certificate of the Clerk that they are necessary, proper, just and reasonable, all expenditures for furniture being subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It appears that Mullett was in the habit of controlling this contingent fund, amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars. Mullett's attention was called to the law, when he said that he would rather resign than not control this expenditure, whereupon the Secretary remarked that he was only doing his duty in accordance with the law, and that if Mullett was not willing to be governed by the law he would accept his resignation. Accordingly Mullett prepared his resignation, which the Secretary accepted this afternoon. Mr. Bristow did not in any manner express a want of confidence in Mullett's integrity.

RESUMPTION OF RECRUITING.

A general order has been promulgated from the War Department, announcing that recruiting will be resumed under certain restrictions.

TRESPASSERS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

A communication having been received from the Cheyenne agency, Dakota, to the effect that about sixty white men, miners, are working in the Sioux reservation, in the Black Hills, Secretary Delano requests the War Department to remove any persons who may be found trespassing, that trouble with the Indians may be avoided.

AN OLD CLAIM AND A LARGE ONE.

The United States Court of Claims met to-day and heard an argument in the case of Marshall O. Roberts *vs.* the United States, which is a claim referred to the court by special act of Congress, for over one million dollars for carrying mails twenty-five years ago between New York and the Isthmus of Darien.

KANSAS.

Statistics of Destitution—Eight Counties without Food and Clothing—Fifteen Thousand Persons Suffering.

ATCHISON, Ks., November 21.—The *Daily Champion* publishes, from advance sheets of the official reports made to the State Board of Agriculture, some statistics showing the destitution in several of the frontier counties of the State. Seventeen counties, in which an aggregate of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand acres had been planted in corn, produced not a bushel of this cereal. Five other counties produced an average crop of wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat and are abundantly able to relieve any individual cases of destitution in their midst. The other twelve counties, having an aggregate population of twenty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, as shown by the State census, taken last June, are all on the remote frontier, and settlements within them have all been made within the last three years. The eight in which the greatest destitution prevails have all been populated within the last year or two, and the greater part of their population settled within the limits either last spring or the preceding fall. These eight have an aggregate population of seventeen thousand four hundred and ninety-six. The settlers generally had their first crop planted. They had expended all of their means in building their houses and putting in their crops. The drought and grasshoppers wrought the total destruction of everything they had planted, leaving them totally destitute. They are without either food, clothing or fuel to sustain them until they can produce something on which to live, and must be sustained by charitable contributions of people in other sections of the State and country at large. The *Champion* computes the number of destitute in the State at from twenty to twenty-five thousand, but of these many are located in older counties, where the crops, with the exception of corn, were a fair average, and the more fortunate citizens are able and willing to help their destitute neighbors. But in eight counties the destitution is very general and almost the whole population will need more or less assistance. At least fifteen thousand people must be assisted during the winter and until another crop is grown.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

American National Life and Trust Insurance Company in Court.

NEW HAVEN, November 23.—This morning Insurance Commissioner Stedman applied to the Probate Court for the appointment of a trustee over the American National Life and Trust Insurance Company, of this city, of which B. Noyes is President. At the same time, counsel for the company filed a special plea for the dismissal of the application on the ground that the State law, in accordance with which the Commissioner made the application, is unconstitutional. It is probable that this point will be argued before Judge Beardsley, of the Superior Court, this afternoon. In his application Commissioner Stedman stated that the assets of the company were, in round numbers, one hundred thousand dollars, and the liabilities one million three hundred thousand dollars.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Escape of Seven Prisoners from the Lancaster Ohio Jail.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, O., November 23, 1874.

Yesterday afternoon seven inmates of the city prison escaped from within its bars, and are still unapprehended. Five of them were the gang of supposed burglars sentenced last week for thirty days, one of whom effected his delivery by prying open his cell door, having done which he secured the keys and liberated the others.

Louisiana Sheriff Assassinated.

FRANKLIN, LA., November 23.—An unsuccessful attempt was made Saturday night to murder M. T. Gordy, Sheriff of St. Mary parish. Gordy was called up out of bed and fired at through a window, but only slightly wounded. No arrests were made.

Mountain Meadow Massacre.

SALT LAKE, November 23.—Bishop Dame, lately arrested in Southern Utah and confined at Beaver, is being brought to this city for safe keeping. He is charged with being connected with the Mountain Meadow massacre.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Germany.

DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG ON SUMMARY IMPRISONMENT.

BERLIN, November 21.—In the Reichstag, to-day, Deputy Leibknecht offered a motion for the release of several Democratic deputies.

Windhorst supported the motion and, speaking of the frequency of arrests, said even an ambassador was not safe.

Bismarck replied to Windhorst. He said the deputy had failed to show that any arrest made by the Government was illegal. The frequency of arrests was due to the increasing frequency of infringements of the laws. This was even the case in grades of society whose first duty was to foster respect for law. He was quite ready to discuss this question of arrests.

Larker said he was opposed to the discussion of the motion at present, preferring its postponement until after the debate on judicial reforms. He regretted the absence of a preliminary public examination into the case of persons arrested, which would have prevented the dissemination of dubious rumors.

Reichensperger spoke of the persecution and imprisonment of bishops for conscience's sake.

Bismarck, in reply, said Reichensperger placed subjective conscience above objective law. Ultramontanes and social Democrats held ideas of conscience which cannot be adopted as a standard.

After further debate Leibknecht's motion was rejected.

Italy.

GALE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN—AN AMERICAN VESSEL WRECKED.

ROME, November 22.—A heavy gale has prevailed in the Mediterranean, and several large vessels are ashore. One American vessel is a total wreck, and all but three on board have been lost.

POLITICAL HONORS FOR VERDI.

ROME, November 22.—The King has made Verdi, the composer, a member of the Italian Senate.

VICTOR EMANUEL OPENS PARLIAMENT.

ROME, November 23.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day by Victor Emanuel in person. His speech related mainly to the reorganization of the financial system of the country and measures for the public safety. The King was warmly cheered.

Ireland.

THE POPE ON TYNDALL.

DUBLIN, November 22.—The Pope has written to Cardinal Cullen, thanking him and the Irish bishops for their condemnation of the address delivered by Tyndall at Belfast, and declaring that nothing is to be so dreaded as "those spiritual pirates whose trade is to despoil the souls of men."

Spain.

PARTISANS OF ALPHONSO EXILED—DISTURBANCES SUPPRESSED.

MADRID, November 23.—Serrano will go North next month and expedite operations against the Carlists. The Government has exiled two generals and several civilians, partisans of Prince Alphonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella. All congratulatory telegrams sent from this country to Isabella, on the occasion of the anniversary of her birthday, she was styled "your majesty," were stopped. A strict censorship over all dispatches is still maintained.

England.

IN THE FOG—RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

LONDON, November 23, 5:30 A. M.—A dense fog enveloped portions of England on Saturday and Sunday. Steamboats on the Thames suspended trips for two days. At Liverpool the ferry-boats ceased running. Railway accidents occurred at Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury and elsewhere. Two trains came in collision at Newport, in Monmouthshire, and fourteen persons were injured.

ALBERT ALEXANDRE, ETC.

LONDON, November 23.—The infant son of the Duke of Edinburgh was baptized, to-day, Albert Alexander Alfred Ernest William. His sponsors were Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia (represented by the Czarowitch), the German Emperor (represented by the Duke of Connaught), the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal of Germany and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

South America.

END OF THE ARGENTINE REBELLION.

LONDON, November 24, 5:30 A. M.—The Special Commissioner of the Argentine Republic has received the following dispatch from the acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Buenos Ayres, under date of the 20th inst: "The rebellion is ended. The capital of Parana has surrendered. Mitre flies to the desert, abandoning all his baggage."

Death of an Old Mason and Soldier.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, November 23, 1874.

Warner Hatch died this morning at New Castle, Indiana, aged eighty-four. Deceased was one of the oldest Masons in the United States, having been a member for sixty-three years. He was born in Vermont, and served as soldier and scout during the war of 1812. His funeral will take place Wednesday, the 25th instant.

A Specimen of Ancient Mining.

There is now upon exhibition at Brady's dock a mammoth mass of native copper, brought down by the Pacific on Sunday night from Lake Superior, which possesses no little interest to scientific people and the public generally, from the fact that it bears unmistakable evidence of having been worked hundreds of years ago by the ancient miners, those primitive men who are supposed by many scientists to have been identical with the mound-builders. This huge mass of copper, which is four and one-half feet long, three feet thick, and irregular in shape, weighs over 6,300 pounds, and was discovered in October last by Mr. A. C. Davis, of this city, a gentleman well known in mining interests, and long engaged in developing the mineral resources of the Upper Peninsula. It was found in township 66, north of range 35 west, section 27, being on Isle Royale, in Keweenaw county, and was at the bottom of an ancient mining pit 16½ feet deep. This excavation contained large quantities of charcoal and several cart-loads of the ponderous stone-hammers or mauls, weighing from ten to thirty pounds each, which were the chief tool with which the ancient miners broke and pounded the rock by their mauls in clipping off the wings or rough edges are distinctly visible upon the lump of copper found by Mr. Davis. As Mr. Sargent also found a deep inlet on the northern side of Isle Royale, there is a belt or rock carrying a rich vein of copper about three miles in length and from twenty-five to forty feet in width, which was worked by the ancient miners, in some instances their pits being as close together as working would allow. Stone hammers have been found by Mr. Davis was upon valuable property owned by well-known Detroiters, among the number C. M. Garrison, S. G. Wright, Hiram Walker, Jacob Beck and W. Copland, and others. A stock company will be organized at once for the purpose of fully developing the mineral resources of the property. The specimen would be a rich acquisition to the cabinet of a scientific society, but its cash value is $1,300, and it will probably be melted up. For the present it will remain on exhibition at Brady's dock.—*Detroit Post*, 16th.

The Three Brothers' Voyage.

The San Francisco *Alta*, of Nov. 9, says: "The great ship Three Brothers, Capt. George Cummings, rebuilt in this city, and which sailed from this port, June 24, 1873, with the largest cargo of wheat ever sent in one ship from this port, entered the harbor yesterday with all sails set as proudly as on the day she went out the Golden Gate with the best wishes of the hundreds who accompanied her in tugs to the Heads. She has been gone 380 days, of which 132 days were taken up in her passage from New York to this port. She did not make a trip in which she was not detained by many of her friends, having had calms for a number of days, during which she made no progress. As a manner of interest we annex her running days of the voyage, dated from New York June 29. Was thirty-six days to the Equator in the Atlantic; crossed in longitude 30° west. Was twenty-nine days thence to latitude 50° south, longitude 62°27' west; eighteen days thence to latitude 56° south in the Pacific, longitude 87° 17' west; was twenty-three days thence to the Equator; crossed in longitude 113° 24' west; twenty-six days thence to port. Had light head winds in the North Atlantic, and had a continuation of calms during thirteen days. Aug. 6, was in latitude 4° 38' south, longitude 33° 37' west, and during the following nine days made only three degrees. Haile Selassie's two south-east trades, but winds from south-south-west to south-south-east. Had a fine run from Rio to Cape St. John. Was seven days clewing up that cape, with fearful westerly gales. From thence to port experienced fine weather."

The ex-King of Oude.

The ex-King of Oude, who receives a pension of $60,000 from the British Government, spends the entire sum in maintaining a mimic court in his little domain on the banks of the Hoogly. His devoted subjects number about 6,000. His court is perfect in form, his officers of state having the same titles and dignities as their predecessors had in Oude. His menagerie is the finest in the world, containing 20,000 birds, beasts and snakes. He has four houses where he alternately spends his days. The grounds are beautifully kept, employing 300 gardeners. The ex-King has besides his two wives, 141 mistresses, and a family of 31 sons and 25 daughters.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW.

The American St. Bartholomew's Day—September 17, 1857—"The Destroying Angels" of Mormondom, Headed by Bishop Lee, Utterly Exterminate an Emigrant Party—Realization of their Epitaph—"Vengeance is Mine, I Will Repay, Saith the Lord"—After Seventeen Years of Prosperous Immunity, the Fiend Lee is Called to Account—His Arrest a Few Days Since, and Its Attendant Circumstances—He Will Confess the Whole Plot—Brigham Young Gave the Orders—The Miserable Downfall of a Rotten "Prophet" Near at Hand.

Special Correspondence of Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SALT LAKE CITY, November 14, 1874.

Early in the spring of 1857 an emigration party was formed in the State of Arkansas, comprising one hundred and nineteen souls —from the little infant to the aged, whose purpose it was to found a town or settlement somewhere west of the Rocky Mountains, perhaps in California.

These people were well-to-do in the world, were nearly all related to each other, and were well provided with all the comforts of this world, well furnished with horses, carriages, etc., etc., besides being well supplied with money. They traveled across the plains leisurely, stopping by the way every Sunday, and observing faithfully the Sabbath day in religious worship.

Late in the month of August of the same summer they reached the valley of the Saints, and encamped just out of the city of Salt Lake, on the banks of the River Jordan.

Here they remained about two weeks, endeavoring to purchase fresh stock and provisions, to enable them to complete their proposed journey. To their surprise they found it

IMPOSSIBLE TO BUY ANYTHING OF THE MORMONS.

It was said Brigham Young had forbidden his people selling them anything whatever. The reason that has been given for this was, that an apostle by the name of Pratt was shot by an Arkansas man.

When they found that endeavor was useless they concluded to pursue their journey and get out of Utah as quickly as possible. On the 15th day of September they reached a fertile spot, about twenty miles south of Cedar City, known as

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS,

a spot and a name ever to be remembered for the most atrocious, wicked, barbarous, and savage deed that ever disgraced or blackened the page of American civilization.

Here these good people halted for the night, here they defended themselves successfully for two days and nights, and here they died. The story has been told times without number, and it is only now that a fresh circumstance lends a fresh interest to the tale, that makes a brief recital of the awful details somewhat necessary, and compels me to make allusions to it.

These people, on the morning following their arrival at this seemingly inviting spot, were surprised to find that

THE UTE INDIANS

were forming an attack upon them.

They barricaded a small circle or encampment with their wagons, and being well armed and equipped, were successful in maintaining their ground. Unfortunately, they were some little distance from water, for which they suffered exceedingly.

On the third day, the day of imperishable glory for that unhallowed ground, they discovered

WHITE MEN AMONG THE INDIANS,

which induced them to employ a flag of truce. For this purpose two little girls were dressed in spotless white and were sent to a spring near by. These innocents were shot dead. Soon afterward a party of white men were seen to approach with a white flag flying in the air, which these poor unfortunates most gladly welcomed.

It was represented by these men that the Indians had authorized them to say that if they would

MARCH OUT AND LEAVE EVERYTHING BEHIND THEM,

even to their arms, they should not be molested. To this they finally consented, when it was arranged that the children, then the women, then the men, should march out in regular order, two abreast. Behind them were to march the men who professed to be their protectors and saviors. They were all Mormons, and their leader was Major John D. Lee, a Mormon bishop and a sub-Indian agent under the present Administration.

When this procession had marched but a short distance,

THE AWFUL SIGNAL WAS GIVEN,

and the frightful slaughter commenced.

Young women, married women, women about to become mothers, were murdered and most horribly outraged. One young lady, kneeling to the fiend Lee, begged to be spared. He dragged her into the bushes, stripped her naked, committed a most heinous crime, shot her dead and then cut her throat.

No word can characterize the deed, no pen can describe the horrors of the scene after the massacre was completed.

There lay one hundred and thirteen lifeless bodies, mutilated and butchered, robbed of the slightest vestment, and left there with staring eyes, faces besmeared with blood, without limbs in many cases, to be removed by the wild carrion of the mountains.

For some time these moldering remains were on the same spot unburied where they fell, until the Indian Agent of United States Commissioner had them gathered and buried, and over them he erected a plain wooden cross, upon which was painted in large letters:

"VENGEANCE IS MINE; I WILL REPAY, SAITH THE LORD."

There have been many theories advanced for this slaughter, and many charges have been made that have seriously implicated Brigham Young as being the instigator, though there is no proof that sustains it. It has been said that George A. Smith, now the first counsellor to the Prophet, carried the orders to Lee, and was of course cognizant of the whole transaction.

About three years ago one Kelingen Smith, formerly a Mormon bishop, made an affidavit that was widely published, that stated among other things that Lee told him

THE ORDERS FOR THE MASSACRE WERE FROM HEADQUARTERS,

and it has been stated that Brigham walked his room all night long, in the greatest anguish of mind, the 17th of September, A. D., 1857.

The writer was told by a man who had been an inmate of Lee's house, that he was a most miserable man; that he could not sleep at night, and that he longed continually for death, and yet dreaded fearfully to die. Whatever may be the truth, God and the guilty alone know, and in His own good time He will repay.

A Phantom Festival.

The following startling story of the supernatural is told by the New York *World*:

Every third year a tall, dignified, solemn, gray haired man—who seems to remain stationary, as he never grows older—makes a three days' stay in New York city. He orders dinner at a first-class hotel to be ready on the second day of his stay at four o'clock. He gives every minute detail as to the feast, the number of plates &c., &c. At the hour named the host appears in dinner dress, seats his imaginary guests, this one by a wave of the hand, that by a smile and a bow, indicating the guest's seat. He motions the servants in attendance to remove covers and the feast proceeds. The host engages in conversation with the invisible guests; he pours out the wine and every glass being filled the host rises with his glass of wine elevated, and then every chair has a material occupant, perceptible to the eyes of the attendants. The ladies disappear through the door, the gentlemen remain. Conversation is renewed, when in an instant two of the guests flash into a passion, rise in their chairs, draw knives and thong strikes, burying his weapon in the bosom of a beautiful girl, who that instant rushes between the combatants.

Horror seizes all, the host falls insensible, the phantom guests vanish, aid is called in—for it very fortunately happens there is always one waiter who has the courage to see it out, though most of them have left the room in terror—and the host is finally brought to, and on the third day pays his bill and departs for another three year's absence.

These happenings can be verified—says the *World*—by reputable witnesses, and the theory is the murdered girl was the daughter of the host, and the scene but the re-enacting of a real tragedy. All is "make believe" guests until the wine is served, when the "inner force" reaches culmination and the phantom guests become so materialized as to be seen by the table waiters. When the host fails his "inner force" subsides, and the scene fades.

A correspondent of the Erie *Observer* sends to that journal the following anecdote: Mrs. J. has for some time past been the owner of a fine Esquimaux dog. A few months ago, Mrs. J. became the mother of a beautiful little girl, of whom the dog at first was very jealous. His better nature, however, soon asserted itself, and he became very fond of the child. A few weeks ago baby was crying loud and long. Doggie came up stairs in evident distress of spirit, whined in answer to the child's cry; but finally, as if a sudden thought had startled him, trotted quickly down stairs. He presently returned with a bone, well picked, of course, in his mouth, which, standing on his hind legs, he gravely presented to the baby.

STATE NEWS.

The houses in Uniontown are to be numbered.

A Uniontown man raised 180 gourds on one vine, this season.

The total tax levied in Tioga county, this year, amounts to $54,126 68.

A tract of land in Tioga county, worth $5,000,000, is awaiting claimants.

A Williamsport man has just recovered a horse stolen from him ten years ago.

Some enterprising citizens of Tamaqua are trying to start a shoe factory there.

The Molly Maguires of the anthracite region are now called Pennsylvania Ku-Klux.

The old Mount Carbon rolling mill has been leased to new parties and is to be put in operation.

Persimmons are selling in Lebanon at ten cents a quart. Low let some one start a whistling school.

"Aunt" Jane Agnew, one of the oldest residents or Erie, died on Friday, aged nearly ninety years.

Mifflin county realized six hundred dollars from fines recently imposed on liquor dealers in that county.

Mr. A. Vowinkle, one of the oldest citizens of Blair county, fell dead at Fostoria, on the 20th inst., of heart disease.

The big turnip and monstrous beet have had their day in the rural press, and now the big hog steps before the curtain.

The Clarion *Democrat* calls upon its party to "bury the buzzards." Let them commence with the editor of that paper.

There is to be an exhibition of textile fabrics under the auspices of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, at an early day.

A child of Cyrus Reeley, of Chester county, fell into a tub of freshly slacked lime on Thursday, and was fatally burned.

A. R. Lamberson, on trial at Pottsville for the murder of John L'Velle, at Ringtown, Schuylkill county, has been acquitted.

All work upon the Phœnix Iron Company's new mill will cease on the 30th inst., on account of the stagnation in business.

A vein of corundum has been discovered at Dunbap & Martin's serpentine quarry, West Nottingham township, Chester county.

The Pleasant Valley Agricultural Association of Milton and vicinity have resolved to purchase some thirty acres of ground for fair purposes.

Two women of Warren county have become insane on the subject of religion within a month, and have been taken to Dixmont hospital.

In Cameron county the fines collected for selling liquor without license go to the school fund of the district in which the act was committed.

Tyrone is still afflicted with burglars, and some of the citizens are clamoring for night police, or a vigilance committee—they are not particular which.

Those Mauch Chunk cotton mill imitation greenbacks are again in circulation. One of them got several people into trubule in Altoona, the other day.

On Monday next the Huntingdon county Teachers' Institute will convene. State Superintendent Wickersham is to deliver an address on that occasion.

Mifflin county cows have healthy appetites. Two of them broke into a corn field, the other day, to get a square meal, and never stopped until they burst.

A Greenville firm of shoe dealers give poetic notoriety to people who buy and forget to pay their bills, through verses appearing in their advertisements.

Three quarts of stewed oysters were made away with by a Hollidaysburg glutton, on Tuesday last. He wagered that he could go four quarts, but was compelled to give up the bet, and a little piece saved his life.

It is announced that bulls from the Pope are daily expected, creating new sees in Pennsylvania, the bishops of which make their headquarters at Reading and Pottsville, respectively. The Very Rev. Maurice Walsh, Vicar General of Philadelphia, is spoken of as one of the new bishops.

A contemporary asks: "What are the street lamps for?" The man who doesn't know what a street lamp is for is hardly fit to sit in an editorial chair and mould public opinion. Street lamps are for weary young men to recline against at midnight, when they forget the way home.—*Norristown Herald.*

The intelligent compositor has taken up his temporary habitation in the office of the Reading *Eagle*. In "setting up" an item concerning the 'longshoremen's strike, he made it read thus: "The Congressmen of New York and Brooklyn, hundreds in number, are on a strike against a reduction," etc.

Joseph Porchy, living in Frenchtown, Pennsylvania, at the age of one hundred and two, probably has a longer period of married life to his credit than any other man in the United States—eighty-five years, having forsaken the life of single blessedness when seventeen years old.

A farmer residing a few miles below Halifax, Northumberland county, by the name of Rouch, caught a spark from a passing train, in a load of cornfodder which he was driving home. The fodder burned so rapidly that it was with great difficulty the horses were removed. Nothing was saved of the wagon but the iron.

One day last week there were made at the Bethlehem Iron Company's steel works sixteen unusually large heats in a little more than twelve hours. At each heat six ingots—one more than usual—were produced, making material for three more rails than is ordinarily made at one heat. The total production of that one day's work was nearly 100 tons of steel.

Abraham Higernell, aged seventy-four years, and living in Spring township, Crawford county, died very suddenly near his home on Monday, 16th inst. He had been visiting a neighbor, only a short distance from home, and was on his way back, when he was stricken with apoplexy, and was found dead by the roadside only a few minutes after.

Bishop Wm. B. Stevens, of Philadelphia, who for six years has had charge of the Protestant Episcopal churches and congregations in Europe, has resigned this position, and the Presiding Bishop has transferred the commission to the Right Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island. These congregations embrace the American Episcopal churches at Rome, Florence and on the Continent generally.

A subscriber writes us that he once saw a recipe, "How to Prevent a Mule from Kicking," and he wants us to hunt it up and publish it. We never saw the recipe, and don't know where to look for it now; but if said "recipe" didn't recommend amputating the hind legs of the mule, it was a glaring swindle. Another good way to stop a mule from kicking is to kill the animal and buy a twenty-four-year-old horse. —*Norristown Herald.*

Public benevolence has taken practical shape in Wilkesbarre; in the shape of a lunch room where soup, bread and butter and coffee can be had for ten cents, and soup or coffee for five cents. The room is open daily from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. The establishment is managed by a number of leading ladies of the place, who give it their personal attendence and supervision. Those who are too poor to pay the small sum required will be served free.

There is a plucky girl of sixteen years of age residing at Berkley's Mill, near Myersdale, Somerset county. On Thursday of last week a three-pronged buck, that had been worried by hunters and dogs until badly exhausted, passed in the vicinity of the house of Mr. Coleman, who lives at the above place

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, November 28, 1874.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1874.

WHEN are the beneficial changes and good times which Democratic victories were to inaugurate, to appear? They seem to have been postponed for the present.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* says it is a simple fact that Plymouth church and Mr. BEECHER have dreaded beyond limit of expression a trial on criminal charges in a court of justice. Why? Is he is afraid of its riddling machinery?

THE extensive puddling and rail mills at Rome, New York, which have been idle ever since the middle of August, started up again the day before yesterday, the men resuming work at the same wages they received when the mills shut down.

UNDER the act of May 15, 1874, a person cannot hold the position of postmaster or other office of trust or profit, and be a member of the General Assembly of the State. If any Senator or Representative elect holds such office, he should resign before the 1st day of December next, or he will be ineligible to serve in the Legislature.

THE Oil combination at Petrolia, Canada, to control the prices of crude oil, have taken measures for incorporation under the name of the Petrolia Crude Oil and Tanking Company. The company agree to take all oil from the producers at a fixed rate, and the producers agree to sell oil to no one else. The latter are also to receive ninety per cent. of the net profits.

ACCORDING to our latest English files, the prospects of the iron ship-building industry is that country are exceedingly gloomy. The London *Standard* says that a general depression has succeeded to the extraordinary activity which prevailed some time ago, and that in some instances reductions have already been given notice of to the extent of fifteen per cent.

THE Iowa Democracy have called a State Convention for January 8, 1875, to reorganize. They gave up their organization, last year and this, to go into the "Anti-Monopoly" party, hoping thereby to slip into the control of State affairs; but the "anti-monopoly" dodge having failed, they intend to fall back upon their old ground. If they had had any sense they never would have left it.

THAT great apostle of free trade, the London *Times*, in speaking of the various industries of this country, is compelled to admit that, "under fostering economic principles, the United States iron trade has made gigantic strides and has a great future before it." The "fostering economic principles" by which these "gigantic strides" have been accomplished, are simply those of protection to home industry—on whose destruction the Democratic party is avowedly bent.

THE returns of the British Board of Trade for October, show the export valuation to have been £21,918,528, being a decline of £422,711, compared with the corresponding month of last year, and £739,208, in comparison with October, 1872. The value of the exports for the ten months ending October 31, is £202,859,436, or £13,157,323 less than in the corresponding period of 1873, and £10,113,962 below the relative period of 1872. It is evident that at least some of the depressing commercial influences which have been at work in our own country are felt elsewhere.

THE New York *Bulletin* corrects the prevalent impression that the number of steerage passengers returning to Europe this year is exceptionally large; giving statistics to show that the number going abroad is no larger at present than is usually is at this time of year, and that the majority of those who do go are persons whose European sojourn is intended merely to be temporary, and who may be expected to return as soon as they can do so to their own advantage. We are not, therefore, suffering any permanent loss from the better class of our foreign-born industrial population.

THE New York *Times* of Monday prints an elaborate statement of the result of a large number of inquiries among employers and employees in various branches of trade, with special reference to the present condition of the market, and it reaches the conclusion that matters are not so bad as has been described, nor trade so depressed as at the corresponding season in several late years. The number of non-society men out of work is moderately large, but the point distinctly made by the persons visited, was that a fair proportion of a majority of the trades was employed. The number of friendless women seeking employment is, however, unusually large.

TIMES are dull enough, no doubt, but indications of a revival of business in the not remote future are by no means lacking. The New York *Times* says:

"Liquidation of indebtedness has been going forward steadily for the year past. Some men have paid up, collected up, and are moving cautiously ahead. A good many unsound men have arranged with their creditors and are living again. Mining, manufactures, and transportation interests have rallied very slowly, and the latter only in some directions. Meanwhile, the agriculture has been active: the crops are abundant, and though low prices are hard for the farmer now, they stimulate consumption, and are a constituent condition to the return of prosperity."

THE New York *Bulletin* shows that supposing the greenbacks to be all redeemed or funded and out of circulation, it would require a reserve of $300,000,000 of coin to maintain specie payments. The banks have $350,000,000 of circulation and $700,000,000 of deposits. Twenty per cent. of these two sums is $210,000,000, and as the banks would want a margin over twenty per cent. their reserve would have to be $225,000,000 at the least to meet. The United States Treasury has to keep a balance of $30,000,000 constantly on hand, and the active circulation of coin would be $45,000,000—in all, $300,000,000. The present stock of coin in the country is $90,000,000. Now, will any one be good enough to tell us where the other $210,000,000 is to come from?

THE WASHBURNES are not of the class who hide their light under a bushel. In Maine, ISRAEL WASHBURNE wants to go to the Senate, in place of HAMLIN; WASHBURNE, of Massachusetts, wants to be re-elected Speaker; D. WASHBURN wants to succeed RAMSEY in Minnesota; C. C. WASHBURNE would like to unseat CARPENTER, in Wisconsin; and E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, wants to succeed GRANT as President. There may be a few others of the same sort left, but this is all we have in our list, as yet. The family is a very modest one, we know, and therefore we hate to make a suggestion to it; but we put it to the native good sense of its members whether there is not just now some danger of having a little bit too much WASHBURNE before the public eye?

MR. WICKHAM, the newly elected Democratic Mayor of New York, took occasion to remark, when recently sworn in, that "there had not been an honest election in the metropolis, until the last one, for the period of fifteen years." Mr. WICKHAM ought to know. He is a Democrat, and the city has been Democratic in all the fifteen years he refers to. It gave enormous and very dishonest Democratic majorities in 1868 and 1870, by the aid of which the Democrats carried the State, also; and if the election, this year, has been honestly conducted, it was solely because a Republican Legislature made an election law under which cheating was practically impossible. No thanks, therefore, to Mr. WICKHAM'S party for the honest election; nor will it be his fault, or that of his party, if the law under which this first honest election was held is not repealed this winter by the Democratic Legislature.

THE Boston *Advertiser*, referring to the formation of the new Commonwealth Club, in that city, of which we have had some account by telegraph, says that while one of the purposes of its members is to defeat unsuitable nominations, their main purpose is to put the ax to the root of the tree. That paper says:

"Their purpose is to go further back, and prevent the necessity of such an alternative, if they can. They intend to begin at the primary meetings, and if there is anything back of the primaries calculated to defeat an honest expression of preference by them, they propose to have a hand in the arrangement. They mean to offset combination by superior combination. They hope to unite all citizens who are interested in politics for the sake of the service they can render to the State or to the country, against all those who go into politics for the sake of what they can make out of it."

This is going directly to the source of all the trouble that has been experienced in political matters, in Massachusetts and elsewhere. The primary meeting is the fountain of political power. If it is kept pure, the stream will be pure; and if not, then not. It is, in military parlance, the key to the position. If the honest masses of the Republican party, everywhere, will but take hold of the primary meetings, and see that they are honestly held and properly directed, they will thereby accomplish the entire groundwork of political reform.

THE PERMANENCY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Many of the younger members of the Republican party have never experienced a political reverse before that received in the elections of 1874. The party was in the majority when they began voting with it, and has remained so, ever since, until now. Hence defeat is, to them, a new sensation. But the older members went through many reverses before the day of triumph came; and to them a defeat is nothing either new or strange.

The Presidential campaign of 1856 was one of the most exciting we have ever had; and the indications during its progress were all so promising that nearly every Republican felt sure of victory. The hopes of success were so strong that, when defeat came, it seemed to those previously so hopeful as if all had been really lost. The gloom that has settled down upon our ranks, in 1874, was as nothing compared to that which fell upon our sanguine hosts in 1856. It was, we know, a different kind of defeat that was then experienced, but it was none the less thorough and decisive, and left the party as completely in the dumps as the defeat of 1874.

The year 1857 was not much better. WILMOT was defeated for Governor, in this State, by an overwhelming majority, and defeat attended the party organization generally. In 1858 things began to brighten up; in 1859 they looked still better, but it was not until 1860 that the victory was complete. In 1862 reverses again came; the party was defeated badly in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio; and the hungry Democrats, coming to power, made as great fools of themselves as they are now doing and bid fair to do.

The Republican party, therefore, is now merely repeating its own past experience, and is passing through an ordeal which has tested all the political parties that ever existed before it. If it cannot stand occasional defeat, it is not worthy to live; and its right to future existence will depend altogether upon its ability to profit by the lessons of its temporary overthrow. If it is capable of righting itself, and of assuming the position which belongs to it, victory will again perch upon its banners, and if not, then there is no further mission for it to accomplish.

That it *will* right itself, and that it will again occupy the front rank in American politics, we have no doubt. It represents and embodies a grand principle which is, in our judgment, essential to a successful administration of the National Government; and it is, for that reason, the only party that can successfully cope with the great and difficult questions involving the rights, powers and duties of the Government, which will hereafter come up for settlement.

We scout the theory that the Republican party was formed for a *special* purpose, and, that purpose being attained, it has no further mission to fill. The settlement of the Slavery question was, we admit, the immediate occasion of its formation, but it grew, nevertheless, out of the radical principle that the General Government was not a mere Confederacy of separate and independent States, but a National Government, with powers broad enough for its own protection and the successful assertion of its authority. The Slavery question was a mere incident in connection with the application of that principle; and so long as that principle lasts, so long will there exist a necessity for a party professing and living up to it.

From the very formation of the Government there have always been two parties taking diverse views as to the powers of the General Government under the Constitution. The Democratic party has been from the first, and is now, the party of strict construction and State rights. Its fundamental basis is that our Government is a Confederacy of States, and not a nation; that the States are supreme, and the Federal Government is merely their agent to do for them, jointly, what they cannot do separately, having no general powers except those specifically granted by the States.

The slaveholders of the South, alarmed, during the agitation of the Slavery question, at the growing anti-slavery feeling of the North, naturally gravitated to the party that held to this doctrine of State Rights, because they saw in it the only chance for maintaining Slavery successfully. They demanded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, because it was an exercise of National power not warranted by their strict construction of the Constitution, and because it stood in the way of the spread of Slavery, and prevented the formation of new Slave States. They forced its repeal, through the agency of the Democratic party, and one of the first results of this application of the Democratic principle to which we have alluded, was the formation of the Republican party on a basis diametrically opposite. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the incident out of which it grew; but the radical, fundamental principle which lay back of it was that the General Government *had* the power to prevent the spread of Slavery, and that it was its duty to exercise it. In other words, the necessities of the nation demanded a party which believed in a liberal construction of the Constitution and that the National Government was a government of the people, capable of exercising the attributes of a Nation, rather than a mere confederation of separate, supreme and independent States.

This was the basis on which the Republican party was built, and it is one which will endure as long as the Government endures. It is a fundamental principle, which will outlive all the incidents that have sprung from it, hitherto, and will be applicable to the various questions hereafter to arise. The party, therefore, is a national necessity; and it must continue to exist, either under the name of Republican, or of some other equally significant.

It was the adhesion of the Democratic party, in 1861, to its State rights and strict-construction doctrine which unfitted it to carry on the Government any longer. It stood paralyzed and helpless before the Rebellion, which then first developed itself, and the Union must inevitably have drifted into dissolution through the sheer inability of that party, under its principles, to exercise the power of the nation for its own preservation. Mr. BUCHANAN and his Democratic Cabinet could find no power in the Constitution to force a State to obey the laws, and hence he stood by, without lifting a hand to prevent it, while State after State declared its allegiance to the Union dissolved. He and they were consistent Democrats, and their action in that hour of the nation's agony, was a faithful application of the Democratic principle. It demonstrated the total unfitness of that party to cope with such national difficulties, or to save the life of the nation, when in danger; but it was none the less a legitimate working out of the principle on which the party is based.

There may never occur, again, so severe a strain as the Government was then subjected to; but questions will always be coming up that involve the same principle which was then at stake, and the only party that can act upon them, to the public satisfaction, is the party which is based upon the fundamental idea that the National Government is supreme within its own sphere, and is possessed of powers sufficient for the promotion of the general welfare. The mission of the Republican party is to meet the public expectation upon all such questions, and as it is the only party that *can* meet such expectations, from the very nature of things, we look forward with confident hope to its early restoration to power.

Our hopes, our readers will see, are built upon more solid foundations than the mere political chances of the future. The Democratic party of to-day is the Democratic party as it existed in 1856 and 1861. It has not changed, nor can it. The basis of its action is a narrow one, which cannot be broadened without destroying the party itself; and a party with such a narrow basis can never rise to the task of settling broad questions upon broad principles. The Republican party, alone, is equal to such a task; and believing that it will prove itself worthy of its mission, hereafter, we continue our faith in it, and confidently invoke for it the support of the people.

THE results of Professor HAYDEN'S explorations in Colorado, this season, while of considerable importance to science, have seemed also to set at rest some points of special interest to emigrants. A few months ago the newspapers of that Territory teemed with glowing accounts of the fertile character of the unpeopled district known as Gunnison Valley, and the story gained considerable credence, to the sorrowful cost of a number of hopeful and adventurous pioneers. Careful observation made by the scientists of the entire country described in such rose-colored terms, has shown it to be neither more nor less than a vast alkali desert, covered with the sage-brush and cactus. Intending Western settlers will do well to receive current stories of the boundless agricultural resources of Colorado with a great many grains of allowance.

COMMISSIONER SMITH'S REPORT

Persons who have of late entertained despairing or gloomy thoughts concerning the Indian problem, can hardly fail to derive encouragement from Mr. Commissioner SMITH'S report on Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior. The Commissioner states that among the Indians who have laid aside their original mode of life, civilization is making continual advances. It also appears from reports of the various agencies, that there is a steady increase in the number of those Indians who are willing to adopt civilized habits, earning a livelihood for themselves and training their children to labor. Of Indians still completely wild and only imperfectly accessible to the agents, the number is estimated at about 90,000; of Indians inclined to accept the necessity of work and receiving more or less aid from the Government agencies, the number is somewhat above 52,000, while about 100,000 already have fixed settlements, with cattle and agricultural implements.

Though the wild Indians are for the most part hostile to the whites, they are much less dangerous or troublesome than they would be if they were friendly with one another. They are in fact so divided into mutually hostile tribes that it is impossible for them, at any one time, to place more than 500 warriors in the field. The Commissioner feels so sure of this fact that he does not regard another general Indian war as one of the possibilities of the future, a view greatly confirmed by the experience of last summer. Though the Sioux were exceedingly disturbed by the CUSTER expedition to the Black Hills, no opposition met with no opposition, and though the Indians violently declared that no soldier should ever cross the Platte river, military posts have been established at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies without interference. A few years ago neither of these things could have been done without a general Indian war as the immediate result. The change has been effectually divided, the pensioners of the Government persistently refusing to engage in operations which would risk or make certain the withdrawal of their coffee, sugar, etc. Thus, to feed them is much cheaper than to fight them. In connection with this topic Commissioner SMITH emphasizes the importance of consistent rigor in keeping the Indians to their terms. Every relaxation is a mistake, he says; it was a blunder of the kind which necessitated the late war against the Comanches and some other tribes.

The fifty odd thousand Indians of the second class named above are characterized by Mr. SMITH as novitiates in civilization. They are beginning to abandon the rites of their heathen religion. What they most need is a multiplication of schools and instruction in agriculture. They need, also, supplies of farming implements, stock, and grain for seed. They do not need, in Mr. SMITH'S judgment, the cash payments which treaty engagements entitle them to expect from the Government.

The third class, consisting of Indians who may fairly be called civilized, need most of all, the Commissioner thinks, some form of civil government and also the establishment of a process by which they may cease to be Indians and become American citizens. This change, however, is one which the Indians themselves do not regard with favor. The *hoi polloi*, the mass of them, believe in certain principles in their nationality. They besides dread the rivalry of the white men, taxation, prosecution for debt, etc., while the few, the more wealthy and educated members of the tribes, being the actual government and possessed of many privileges, are unwilling to surrender their advantages. Hence, against the proposed transformation into American citizens all appeal to their treaties with the Government, in which absurdly enough the perpetual sovereignty of the tribe is recognized. The question must before long be practically answered whether the letter of these treaties shall be preserved, or whether the mischievous anomaly of their tribal existence shall give place to true citizenship of the Great Republic.

It is gratifying to find the Commissioners take such firm ground against the encroachment on Indian rights intended by those expeditions which have been prepared to take advantage of the discoveries made or represented as made by the CUSTER expedition. Scarcely a greater evil could come to the Sioux people, says Mr. SMITH, than the disturbance and demoralization incident to an attempt to dispossess them of their country. The stern prohibition of the War Department did not prevent the settling out of expeditions from several points for the invasion of the Indian lands in pursuit of gold. It is, however, believed that the fancied information on which they proceeded was to a great extent false, and that the gold seekers will soon deem themselves happy to escape from the country with their lives.

The Commissioner does not expect great numbers of the Sioux tribes to become self-supporting as cultivators of the ground at an early date. Some small bodies of them settled on the Missouri, give good promise of prospering as farmers, but the great mass of the family is devoted to its own way of life, and besides their lands are unadapted to farming purposes. Their mere exposure to the ravages of the grasshopper every two years out of five, unfit them for the cultivation of rude agriculturists unable to raise much more than subsistence for one year, if so much. For grazing also the climate is too severe.

For the hopelessly wild tribes the Commissioner proposes radical measures. Living on vast unoccupied plains and with herds of buffalo in sight, their aversion to a settled life can never be overcome. Mr. SMITH is therefore in favor of disarming and dismounting these wild Indians and settling them on tracts of land to be procured from the Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws. For their ponies he would give them cattle, and supply them with rations and clothing in return for their labor in building houses and opening up farms for themselves. From the estimate furnished it is evident that the arrangement would be a good economy, and as to the right of the Government thus to dispose of the savages there can be no doubt. These wild Indians have by their recent hostilities forfeited their treaty rights. Having subdued them the Government may do with them what seems best for both parties.

But the most interesting and important feature of the Commissioner's report is the proposition to make the Indians citizens, subject to the same laws, administration and conditions as other citizens. We have not space just now to state the details of the method suggested by which this transformation may be effected. Public opinion, we fancy, has been for some time prepared to regard such a proposition with favor, and it has not been made too soon. The favor of making treaties with savage tribes, and dealing with them as sovereign States has been kept up long enough, and it therefore seems likely that when this report comes to be considered by Congress, the proposition referred to may serve to introduce a new era in the relations between the United States and the Indian tribes.

THE fifth annual report of the Railroad Commisioners of Massachusetts is a document of more than ordinary interest. Of the sixty-one corporations in the State twenty-eight paid dividends ranging from 1 to 10 per cent.; eight of them divided 10 per cent.; one, 9 per cent.; four, 8 per cent.; three, 7 per cent.; six, 6 per cent.; six, less then 6 per cent.; and thirty-two made no dividends. There is a mile of railway in the state to every 578 inhabitants, and there are 1,744,955 miles of main track and branches within the Commonwealth. The average cost of an equipped railway is $64,676. The average cost of running a train is reported at $1.26. per mile. The average number of passengers to each train was 71, and the average number of tons of freight was 64.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, referring to the Beecher-Tilton suit, charges that the former, some years ago, in a case in which the fair fame of one of his flock, an innocent woman, who had fallen into the hands of vultures, who would, if they could, have proclaimed her to the world as an adulteress—being requested by eminent counsel to interfere, sat swinging his foot and said, "Why not let it go the Courts?" which, to say the least, was heartless.

AN ABSCONDING EXECUTOR.

A Nine Years' Search for a Defaulting Irish Catholic Priest—Final Success.

[From the Malone (N. Y.) Palladium, Nov. 19.]

Twenty-seven years ago there died at Belfast, Ireland, a man named Waters, leaving a widow, and an infant son aged three years. To this son he bequeathed by his last will and testament the sum of £780, which sum was committed to a Catholic priest, one Father McNally, then resident in Ireland, who should manage it for the child until he became of age, and then pay it over to him, principal and interest. The widow and son removed to Dundee, Scotland, where they continued to reside for the next eighteen years. At the expiration of this time the son repaired to Dublin, Ireland, for a settlement with the executor, where he found disposing of his household effects and other property at auction. He asked for a rendering of his account, which was promised the next day at Belfast, at the office of McNally's attorney. Thither the young man went—only to find the unfaithful steward had fled to America, carrying with him all the funds belonging to his ward. Almost immediately young Waters followed him, and for nine years he has been searching the United States to find trace of the guilty priest. At length his labors are crowned with success. Having until recently confined his search to the Western States, where he was obliged to work his way from town to town, inquiring constantly among the clergy for the man he sought, often almost despairing and weary in his efforts, he at last came East, and through information given by the priest deemed safe to confide in at Fort Covington, in this county, was located the executor who for so many years had withheld from him that which was justly his. On Saturday, November 7, he arrived at the fort penniless, but near the end for which he had so long and earnestly labored. His first step was to consult a lawyer of the place, telling his story with out reserve, and seeking advice as to the best method of procedure. The next day attorney and client attended church together, and Waters recognized in the officiating priest the erring man. Monday he called upon him, made himself known and demanded restitution. The priest at first professed joy at meeting him, and asserted that he had written many letters seeking to ascertain his whereabouts; but denied the possession of any funds to satisfy the claim for part of the sum due him. In the end, however, he assigned to Waters a mortgage of $1,100, gave him a sum of money, and promised that full payment should be made before his death, or, that occurring before full restitution shall be possible, to make provisions for a just settlement by his administrators. The story is indeed a strange one, but we have the facts from a source which we believe entirely reliable.

STATE NEWS.

Allentown is to have a new Lutheran church.

A Clearfield hunter has killed three bears this season.

Both the children burned at Parker on the 19th inst. have died.

There are one hundred and fifty colored Lutherans in Easton.

Shipments from the coal mines near Sharon have been suspended.

Cheap cremation. Refined oil retails in Oil City at five cents a gallon.

A large number of laboring men are out of employment in Titusville.

Transfers of real estate in Harrisburg are few and far between, this season.

The Lochiel iron works, Harrisburg, started on full time on Monday, 23d inst.

Rev. Fred. Evans, of New York, has been called to the First Baptist church of Franklin.

Philadelphia burglars are so hard up that they have taken to robbing churches of their furniture.

Rev. Edward L. Stoddard was last week installed as rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Erie.

The Franklin Institute corporation propose to erect a permanent building for their exhibitions in the city of Philadelphia.

A school under the direction of three "sisters" of the order of the Christian Family, of Prussia, has been opened in Honesdale

Out of a total area in the Exposition building of 900,000 feet of available space, the Centennial Commission have already made application for 180,000 feet, or more than one fifth of the total amount to be allotted.

Both the constables of Minersville, Schuylkill county, are in jail on a charge of highway robbery. One of these same worthies had, on the day the robbery was committed, been released from jail, where he had served a short sentence for beating his mother.

The Town Council of Warren, have for some time been busy in removing the dead from the old burying ground in the borough to the cemetery across the river. The cemetery is to be divided up into lots and sold. Then look out for stories of haunted houses.

Mr. John O. Beck, of the firm of Elliott & Beck, editors and publishers of the Minersville *Republican*, has sold out to his partner and retired from journalism. The paper, which is one of the best weeklies in the State, will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Charles D. Elliott.

Two Germans in Titusville had a quarrel about some cigars, and it ended in a challenge to mortal combat. The gage of battle was accepted, and the bloody affair will come off to-day—pistols, ten paces. It is not likely that the services of the coroner and undertaker will be required, except Mr. Keeley. It was placed in a shed in the yard, the entrance to which was by a door strongly made and securely locked. This door was cut away from within, who capable of holding about fourteen gallons of water. Reports in Philadelphia represents it to be spherical in its general contour. The inference, in other words, is that there were no chemicals in the water to be used, and that none had been enclosed in the machine, drew water from a hydrant near by, from which he himself first, and afterwards all the others, drank freely. Some of this hydrant water was put into the machine and shaken up. It was then allowed to drain out through a cock at the bottom, where glasses were again filled and all again drank. The water had not been changed in taste by its passage through the compartments of the apparatus. Then Mr. Keeley poured in a quantity of water from the hydrant and closed up the opening. "Instantaneously," to use the words of those present, "there was developed a pressure of seven thousand pounds." This pressure was measured by a safety-valve apparatus with a proper leverage. Of course no steam-engine, at present constructed, could be made to record such a pressure. This was the test that was made. The enormous pressure is to be utilized by means of an engine with cylinder and piston, in all essential respects like a steam engine. Some months ago, it is said, a small five inch stroke engine was connected with the power generating apparatus, and was operated with such extreme rapidity that, though it was stoutly bolted to a strong wooden bench, it shook itself loose. Mr. Keeley says the power generated is inexhaustible, and will be supplied as fast as it can be used in a cylinder. The fact that it has been made to operate a steam engine makes it certain, of course, that the expansive force is due either to a vapor or a gas.

It was objected that this extreme pressure would render the machine dangerous, as liable to explode, but the answer made is that a much higher pressure may be put upon the walls of a small vessel than on those of a large one, and that only a small machine will be necessary in most cases, owing to the great vigor of the new motor. Besides this the absence of a large boiler and accompanying engine will avoid the walls of the new machine to be made of any desired thickness and still give it the advantage of lightness and convenience over its clumsier rival now in use. About a year ago Mr. W. W. Wood, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Engineering in Washington, visited Philadelphia, and after witnessing the operation of an imperfect machine which Mr. Keeley was then at work upon, expressed himself as astonished at what he had seen. Charles B. Haswell, City Consulting Engineer of this city, had a similar experience, and with the same result about the same time. Chief Engineer Rutherford, who was at the recent test, is a firm friend of Mr. Keeley, and was among the first to aid him pecunarily. Patents are to be taken out in every civilized country.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

A Farmer's House Attacked and Ransacked—The Farmer's Feet Roasted to Make Him Give Up His Money.

[From the Titusville Herald, 24th.]

A daring robbery was perpetrated about six o'clock last evening, at the farm house of Mr. Joseph Breed, of Troy township, about five miles from this city. At the hour mentioned, four masked men demanded entrance to the house, which was peremptorily refused by Mr. Breed, who suspected something was wrong. They immediately burst the door open, and seizing Mr. Breed, tied him with a rope to the lounge. They asked him where his money was concealed, and he said he had none. They then put his feet in the fire to compel him to disgorge, which was of no avail, as he had little or no money in the house. Upon searching his pockets they took between thirty and thirty five dollars, and then ransacked the house. While they were thus occupied, Mr. Breed released himself and alarmed the neighbors, and the house was in a short time surrounded, but the robbers had fled. Mr. Breed and his nephew tracked the burglars to this city, arriving here about twelve o'clock last night. The old man narrated the particulars to officers Kane and Hardenburg, who, having a full description of the parties, may possibly succeed in capturing them before daybreak. Mr. Breed that it should not abate the efforts of sanitarians to improve the drainage and general condition of cities and villages, as a variety of other diseases are unquestionably propagated by foul air, bad water and imperfect sewage.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

No Further use for Steam—Water as a Motive Power—Two Gallons Sufficient for Running a Train to San Francisco and Back—A Pressure of Seven Thousand Pounds to the Square Inch—The Industrial Economy of the World to be Revolutionized.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

According to the Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Graphic* there is now in process of construction in this city a machine which, if the claims of its inventor, John W. Keeley, prove to be within the bounds of its capabilities, will awaken the interest of every civilized creature upon the globe, and mark a new epoch in human progress. It has been constructed at considerable expense, and after nearly fourteen years of repeated trial and failure. This machine is nothing less than a contrivance for the application of an alleged new motor—a new principle of motive power as far superior to steam as steam was superior to wind and water power. What this principle is as yet remains a secret known only to the inventor, and as such would naturally be entitled to all the incredulity that has invariably attached to exorbitant claims of a similar character. There are, however, certain statements made concerning it which will soon be easily susceptible of proof or disproof, as well as certain names connected with it that will compel the respectful consideration of the public. A number of gentlemen in Philadelphia and in Worcester have contributed money to further the construction of the machine, and in New York John J. Cisco, Israel Corse, Wm. Fisk, the firm of Fisk & Hatch, and others are said to have advanced considerable sums of money on condition of receiving the exclusive right to dispose of the machine in certain portions of the territories. The new apparatus is in the house of the inventor, John W. Keeley, No. 1810 Master street. It is so near completed to his satisfaction that a model for deposit in the Patent Office at Washington has been begun and will soon be finished.

Mr. Keeley asserts that with only two gallons of water he would be able to draw a train of cars from Philadelphia to San Francisco and back again. The water, it is stated by a friend of Mr. Keeley, would be used over and over, something as steam is utilized in a condensing engine. Incredible as this claim is, the inventor further declares that he obtains this vast power without the use of any kind, and without the use of electricity or magnetic currents. A conclusion naturally arrived at when it is stated that no fuel is used is that the power is obtained by the decomposition of the water and the rapid disengagement of hydrogen and oxygen, or of both these gases. The common idea that chemicals or electrical currents are used is supposed to be made to overthrow this inference. The use of force derived from the evolution of these gases, he says, and the only reason that it has not been employed is the fact that the consumption of the necessary chemical substances has been found to be greater than the cost of consumption of coal in generating an equal amount of force by means of steam.

But the most marvellous statement is yet to come. Mr. Keeley declares that in the machine now at his residence he has developed the enormous pressure of seven thousand pounds to the square inch! When it is remembered that steam boilers are only subjected to a strain of from thirty to perhaps two hundred pounds per square inch, according to the purposes for which they are constructed, a proper sense of this leap upward to seven thousand pounds will be realized. With this power at his command, unencumbered with a corresponding cost and weight of metal, man's complete conquest over nature would seem to be a thing of the near future.

A PRACTICAL TEST.

But before indulging in speculations upon the value of such a discovery, it is rather in order to consider what grounds there are for believing that it has really been made. These grounds so far, it must be confessed, consist principally of the statements of Mr. Keeley and his friends. But these statements are made by men who certainly do not lack intelligence, and in the face of the fact that if false the lapse of a few weeks will render them the laughing-stock of the country. On Tuesday, the 10th instant, there was a test of the apparatus in its unfinished state. This was made in the presence of ten gentlemen; among them were three experts. These experts were necessarily among the personal friends of the inventor. It would not do, before patents were obtained, to allow skillful mechanics, who might successfully guess the source of power, and afterwards use it for their own purposes, to be present. The three gentlemen referred to were William H. Rutherford, of No. 1501 Chestnut street, chief engineer in the United States navy, now on the retired list; J. Snowden Bell, a mechanical engineer and an associate in the office of Charles B. Collier, on Chestnut and Seventh streets, who is Mr. Keeley's engineering counsel and takes out the necessary patents, and a Mr. Boechtel, a metal worker, who is a friend and neighbor of the inventor. Mr. Collier last Friday evening finished writing out a report of the test, to which all three attached their names. This document was intended, it is said, exclusively for the satisfaction of the parties to the test personally interested, and was jealously withheld from the inspection of all others, in order not to awaken the attention of mechanics and others in this country, or elsewhere, who might make an improper use of any knowledge they might gain. It was feared, for example, that in England, where the introducer of a new contrivance may obtain a patent, some general claim might be filed that would entail a lawsuit or other difficulties unforeseen. All who were present are understood to have had took place, but all claim to be perfectly well assured by what they saw of the success of the discovery. Careful inquiry made in various quarters elicited certain interesting information that may be relied on as far as it goes. It is claimed that no one knows the principle upon which the machine has been constructed except Mr. Keeley. It was placed in a shed in the yard, the entrance to which was by a door strongly made and securely locked. This door was cut away from within, who capable of holding about fourteen gallons of water. Reports in Philadelphia represents it to be spherical in its general contour. The inference, in other words, is that there were no chemicals in the water to be used, and that none had been enclosed in the machine, drew water from a hydrant near by, from which he himself first, and afterwards all the others, drank freely. Some of this hydrant water was put into the machine and shaken up. It was then allowed to drain out through a cock at the bottom, where glasses were again filled and all again drank. The water had not been changed in taste by its passage through the compartments of the apparatus. Then Mr. Keeley poured in a quantity of water from the hydrant and closed up the opening. "Instantaneously," to use the words of those present, "there was developed a pressure of seven thousand pounds." This pressure was measured by a safety-valve apparatus with a proper leverage. Of course no steam-engine, at present constructed, could be made to record such a pressure. This was the test that was made. The enormous pressure is to be utilized by means of an engine with cylinder and piston, in all essential respects like a steam engine. Some months ago, it is said, a small five inch stroke engine was connected with the power-generating apparatus, and was operated with such extreme rapidity that, though it was stoutly bolted to a strong wooden bench, it shook itself loose. Mr. Keeley says the power generated is inexhaustible, and will be supplied as fast as it can be used in a cylinder. The fact that it has been made to operate a steam engine makes it certain, of course, that the expansive force is due either to a vapor or a gas.

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THE STORM.

ADDITIONAL LOSSES REPORTED.

A Hundred Thousand Dollars' Damage in New Jersey.

TEN LIVES LOST ON LAND AND SEA.

New Jersey—Damage $100,000—Three Persons Killed.

NEW YORK, November 24.—A hurricane passed over Trenton last evening, causing a damage to that city to the amount of $50,000, and to the country north of Trenton $40,000 or $50,000; no more so far as known. In Trenton, Morton's row of six houses on Warren street, Kline' hall, Washington market, Golding's flint mill, Fish & Green's saw mill, Hutchinson's bone factory, Watson's foundry and a portion of the Catholic parsonage were unroofed. Boats on the river were upset. Boat houses and sheds were entirely demolished. A brakeman was blown from the train on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad and killed. Two other persons in Trenton have been killed. The meadows back of Elizabethport are flooded six to ten feet deep by the extraordinary high tide, and thousands of tons of hay stack have either floated away or been destroyed.

Maine—Captain and Two Seamen Drowned.

PORTLAND, ME., November 24.—The captain and two seamen of the schooner Water Lily were drowned near Pront's Neck during the late storm on Monday.

Canada—Four Seamen Lost.

DUNVILLE, ONTARIO, November 24.—The schooner Augustus Ford went ashore at Port Maitland last night, and four of the crew were frozen to death.

THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

Mass Meeting at Indianapolis—Call for a National Presidential Convention—Financial Basis for a Political Union.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 25.—A convention or meeting, composed of the leading men of the Independent party of Indiana and a number of delegates from other States, met in this city to-day. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Oliman, of Indiana, who was chairman of the Independent State Convention, held in Masonic Hall, August 12th last, a resolution was passed that a committee be appointed to correspond with similar organizations in other States, with a view to organize a national party. In pursuance to the terms of that authorization, Mr. Oliman said the Central committee had entered into correspondence with the friends of the Independent party, resulting in this meeting to-day, which is a convention, but merely a preliminary for consultation upon the propriety of issuing an address inviting the holding of a preliminary convention of the friends of the Independent party, calling a national convention of the Independent party to nominate a candidate for President in 1876. The committee appointed on organization and declaration of principles, made the following report:

In view of the great sufferings to which many of the industrial interests of the country are now subjected, by reason of past vicious legislation in relation to the finances of the nation, by reason of discriminating and extortionate rates of transportation between various marketpoints of the country and the producers, and unjust discrimination in our revenue system, by which certain interests of the country are promoted at the expense and oppression of all of which are evils demanding reform; and as, after years or importunity to existing parties, no redress of these flagrant abuses has been afforded to the people by these parties; we realize the necessity of a new political organization of the people, by the people, for the people, to restrain the aggressions of combined capital upon the rights and interests of the masses, to reduce taxation, to correct abuses and to purify all departments of Government; your committee, to whom was referred the subject of setting forth a declaration of principles as the basis upon which to call a preliminary national convention, have considered the same and, believing that the great question of the gold standard more deeply affects the material interests of the people than any other one question, and that it divides and distracts men in all other economic questions in issue before the people, therefore we recommend the following basis of Union:

First—It is the duty of the Government to establish a currency system which shall command the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of the Government and adapted to the legitimate business of the country. To this end, the circulating notes of all national and State banks, as well as all the paper issues, should be withdrawn from circulation, and paper money issued by the Government directly to the people without the intervention of any system of barring corporations, which shall be legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included; this money to be inter-changeable at the option of the holder for interest-bearing Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum.

Second—Interest on the national public debt and that portion of the principal of the same which falls by the express terms of the law creating it, payable in coin, shall be so paid. Your committee further recommend a national convention of all people, to be held on the following financial proposition, to assemble in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 11th day of March, 1875, to perfect a national platform and to appoint a time and place for holding a national nominating convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President; and all who fully indorse the foregoing basis of union shall be cordially invited to participate. Said convention shall be a mass convention, in which all citizens shall be taken by States, and each State shall be entitled to the number of votes equal to twice the number of Senators and Members in the National Congress.

Your committee further nominate and recommend for the National Executive Committee, with power to add to their numbers or to change the place of meeting for the national convention, if exigency requires, the following gentlemen: Robert Schilling, Cleveland; E. F. Drake, Det

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1874.

The eve of Thanksgiving day brings up the memory of a year ago, when men stood doubting and distrustful, fearing each his neighbor, and all intent upon self-preservation. The banks were still crippled after the panic which began sixty days before, and were cautiously feeling their way into the future. The downward course of financial ruin was still unchecked, and each day added some names to the long list of unfortunates. Looking back to that time it is well to draw a contrast with the present.

Now we find the banks in good condition and extending a liberal hand to the mercantile community. Rates of interest are low and business men are freely accommodated by their bankers; in place of the terror that then possessed nearly every one a quiet confidence in the stability of affairs is manifested and a hopeful spirit in regard to the future is growing. The business that has grown up during the past year has probably been built on a more stable and safe foundation than any business of the same magnitude, transacted within the same space of time. Causes reaching back to the monetary troubles of last autumn still at times exert a disturbing influence but the general tendency is beyond doubt in the direction of improvement. The progress from day to day seems slow, but a look back ward over the year must convince any reasonable man that the change which is going on is toward better times. Individuals are apt to view the general situation through the jaundiced eyes of their own misfortunes and invest the whole landscape with the color of their own glasses. No better example of this could be found than the Water street operators. Ten days ago they complained that there was no prospect of an improvement, but the storm has cleared the atmosphere, and now that there are over seven millions of bushels of coal on the way Southward the prospect has brightened, and justly, too, for this movement of three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of coal to market must make a favorable impression on the money market.

—On Friday there will be a meeting of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to take into consideration the matter of the settlement proposed by the road to its creditors. For the benefit of those who have not been able to inform themselves on the subject we give herewith a copy of the bond which will be offered to the creditors in settlement of their claims against the road;

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No.——— $1,000.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

$1,000. $1,000.

$10,000,000. Funded Debt Mortgage.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company acknowledge themselves indebted to the bearer hereof in the sum of one thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, which sum the said company promise to pay to the bearer in their office in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first day of October A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, with interest thereon from the first day of October A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of the months of April and October in each year, at said office, on delivery of the proper coupons therefor, said interest being payable only out of the net income profits and earnings of the said company when sufficient therefor remaining after the payment of the necessary charges and expenses of perpetuating, maintaining, working and operating the roads and property of the said company, including such necessary additions and improvements thereof, with additional equipments therefor, as may reasonably be required for the efficient movement of traffic, and also after the payment of the interest on the bonds secured by mortgage, bearing date prior to the date hereof or those bonds which may hereafter be issued to take up or retire such bonds or any of them so secured by said mortgages bearing prior date (whether that now may be), and it shall be their duty to appropriate such income *pro rata* towards the payment of said interest, and to pay the balance of said interest in other bonds of this issue at their par value, such bonds to be issued in fractional parts of one hundred dollars then to issue scrip, therefor, which shall be converted into bonds of like nature when presented in sums of one hundred dollars. This bond when presented with other like coupon bonds in sums of one thousand dollars, with the current coupons attached may be converted at the option of the holder into one bond for one thousand dollar with current coupons attached, and of like date and issue and alike secured.

In witness whereof the said company have caused these presents to be signed with their corporate seal, duly attested at Pittsburgh this first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Attest Secretary, President ———

The bond has a wide margin on which will be printed a memorandum sufficient to identify it as belonging to and under the protection of the agreement between the Allegheny Valley Railroad and Pennsylvania Central, a copy of the agreement offered to and of the condition of the other roads, we give below:

1. That the Allegheny Valley Railroad shall apply to the payment of the interest on the income bonds, all her surplus earnings, after providing for existing operating expenses, providing for

2. That there shall be devoted to the payment of the interest and principle of three and a half millions income bonds, the amount one creditors, other than the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, one-tenth of the gross earnings of freight to and from the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and over the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and the Northern Central Railroad. This one-tenth shall be placed with the trustees of the mortgage, one of whom shall be the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh.

3. That for any deficiency in interest on the income bonds, by reason of the Allegheny Valley Railroad failing to realize a sufficient amount for the trusts applying four-tenths (not ten per cent.) a sufficient amount to pay the deficiency in interest, and the remainder shall be applied to the purchase of the three and a half millions outstanding bonds by advertisement.

4. The entire amount of income bonds under this trust shall be ten millions, of which a sufficient amount shall be used for the funding of existing debts at par, and out of the remainder the Pennsylvania Railroad shall be entitled to a sufficient amount at par, as may be necessary for her advances, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company for indebtedness due to it.

5. These bonds to run for twenty years.

6. The interest to be at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The conditions offered are the most favorable that could be offered, and as the roads named retire their claims against the Allegheny Valley Railroad until private creditors are provided for, there is little doubt but that the traffic due to the new branch of the road will be more than sufficient to pay the interest on the whole loan.

A prominent banking house in Philadelphia express the opinion that the new bonds will be readily sold at a fair figure as compared with the quotation for the mortgage bonds. We understand that but a small proportion of the creditors have failed to sign the agreement to take the new bonds, and that the settlement will be consummated without difficulty. Every one who has examined the question with any degree of thoroughness, expresses the opinion that the very best that the road can do has been offered, and a majority of the creditors are getting more for their claims than they would have been willing to accept last July.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, November 25, 1874.

The stock market has been feverish and unsettled to-day, with a concession in prices of several of the leading securities. There has not been so much realizing by bonafide holders as a renewed pressure of sales by the bears, and this is especially the case with Wabash, which suddenly receded from 30½ to 29¾. Lake Shore has been active, but very steady at 80¾@81, with no new developments with regard to it. Quicksilver has been very strong all day, in anticipation of a division of some of the company's assets at the stock holders' meeting next week. Union Pacific remains in the hands of strong parties, and there are indications that it will be carried higher within a short time. Rock Island has been firm since the morning, with an active inquiry for it all day. There are no new feature in Pacific Mail, but it was fairly sustained at the close. Eric declined to 27¾ on lower quotations from England. Money continues in good supply at 3@4½ per cent. on call, with a rather better demand for it.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 25, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118¾					119
U. S. 5's, 1881	112¾					112¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	114					114
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	118					118
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	119¾					119¾
Reorganized U. S. 6's of 1867	119					119
U. S. 5's, 1868	119¼					119¼
U. S. 6's, 10-40's	116					116
U. S. 6's, coupons	119¼					119¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	119					119
New 5's	110					110
Western Union Tel.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	81	81
Pacific Mail	44	44	44	44	44	44
Erie						
Adams Express	114					114
American Express	61					62
Wells-Fargo Express	81					82
American Express	61					61
New York Central	94					94
Erie	26¾	26¾	27	27		27¾
Michigan Central	90					90
Michigan Southern	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Illinois Central	89					89
Cleveland & Pitts.	89¾					89
Chicago & Northw'n	42		42¾			43
Do. preferred	64					64
Rock Island	104¾	104				104¾
St. Paul, common	37	37	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
Do. preferred						
Wabash, common	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Mississippi	25		25	25	25	25
Ohio Central	35¾		35¾			35¾
Chicago & Alton					104¾	
Terminal & N. Y.	25¾					26
C. C. & I. C.	94					94
Tennessee, old						
Tennessee, new						
South Carolina, Act						20
South Carolina, 1869						20
Missouri 6's						

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	97¾	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	85	
Reading	93¼	
United Co's of New Jersey, sales	158	
Oil Creek sales	18½	
Lehigh Valley, sales	67¾	
Central Transportation	42½	43
Empire	40	
Pitts., Cin. & St. Louis, sales	75¾	
Gold	11¼	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 25, 1874.

The general appearance of business throughout the wholesale streets to-day was active, and indeed there seems to have been a rather lively movement yesterday and to-day. This increase in trade is not generally regarded as more than a transient improvement, and it is thought that in a day or two the markets will resume their previous condition of quiet for some weeks at least. There are some exceptions to the general complaints of dullness which are generally made. The wholesale dry goods trade is reported fairly active for the season, and the general tendency of prices downward, has not been manifest in any quotable decline for the past few days. Hides and leather continue dull and unchanged.

The market for country produce is quite apathetic except in respect to butter, eggs and poultry, which, as is to be expected, at this date, are very active, and command good prices. Potatoes are quiet, transactions on track having entirely ceased since the cold weather set in. Apples are also in high demand and dull. The total receipts of this year's crop of potatoes during the past three months was 366,673 bushels. The amount of hay for the same period of time was 41,588 bales. In both of these articles of produce the receipts this season have been much heavier than ever before.

Grain generally is scarce, and a strong demand has caused a firm and advancing market. This upward movement has been especially noticeable in corn, oats and barley. Wheat is also in the ascending scale, but the advance so far has not been very great, red winter being quotable at $1 15@1 18 per bushel.

The grocery trade is generally inactive. Sugars, coffees and syrups are rather quiet and unchanged in price. Molasses is a shade lower. Fish are steady and moderately active at previous quotations. Tobaccos are in good demand and unchanged. Canned goods are in fair demand.

The trade in flour has improved considerably during the past week, and while prices are not quotably changed, the market is much firmer, and transactions are fairly increased. The receipts during the past week show an increase over the week previous of more than 2,000 barrels.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

	Last Week.	This Week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,512	9,508	17,020
Apples, bbls	3,759	3,169	6,928
Cheese, lbs	2,771	5,554	8,325
Corn, sks	2,660	4,122	6,782
Wheat, sks	2,760	3,294	5,964
Barley, sks	6,281	7,872	13,953
Rye, sks	395	648	1,043
Oats, sks	9,454	4,987	14,441
Butter, pkgs	206	301	506
Bacon, pcs		3,759	3,759
Bacon, tcs	188	122	310
Potatoes, bush	37,507	15,114	52,621
Hay, bales	1,504	2,228	3,731

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dehlers will charge and realize more. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market to-day was generally firm with a strong upward tendency in prices. At the Corn and Produce Exchange there were few sellers, but buyers were present in force, and transactions were large. In spite of corn and oats, transactions were rather light, but accumulations of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Movement of Lake Ports.—The following shows the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and Duluth, from January 1 to November 14, in the years indicated:

	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, bbls	4,488,043	4,223,599	4,187,600	4,467,961
Wheat, bu	65,198,354	53,790,093	31,100,778	28,991,624
Corn, bu	45,685,778	70,926,753	62,942,413	44,857,767
Oats, bu	18,158,886	28,324,443	13,461,158	18,170,391
Barley, bu	4,139,733	6,130,455	5,258,457	3,805,489
Rye, bu	998,083	1,430,075	275,880	2,189,215
otal, bu	134,113,279	154,567,682	110,247,321	106,957,991

The following statement shows the aggregate shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Duluth, by lake and rail, from January 1 to November 14, in the years indicated:

	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, bbls	4,366,050	4,665,042	2,825,867	2,964,075
Wheat, bu	57,387,006	56,738,701	25,534,727	31,143,739
Corn, bu	38,722,102	69,537,093	39,257,092	39,924,490
Oats, bu	15,961,032	19,929,558	21,479,631	14,642,093
Barley, bu	3,653,908	6,000,000	4,450,000	3,805,489
Rye, bu	808,196	1,071,218	850,000	1,305,919
Total, grain, bu	115,883,296	121,227,322	112,233,186	89,648,145

*Only from April 1st.

Wheat—The market for wheat is firmer, and we note no advance during the past few days in sympathy with the advancing tendency of other markets. Some dealers confidently predict a still further advance. Transactions are quite limited, as neither buyers or sellers are disposed to enter the market to any considerable extent until the course of the market is more settled. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 20@1 21 per bushel; extra Michigan white, $1 25@1 27; Ohio ditto, $1 26@1 28; Ohio and Pennsylvania amber at $1 15@1 18. Receipts during the past week have been somewhat increased, being 7,010 bushels, against 6,500 for the previous week.

Corn—The market for corn is strong with an unmistakable advancing tendency. Prices are much higher, and we note sales of prime yellow ear at 75@76c ₱ bushel; shelled is in demand at 78@80c; sales are limited to out of mass, the stock having been exhausted this season at an unusually early date. The supply of corn in this market is very light, but receipts have increased somewhat during the past week being 19,000 bushels, against 5,650 bushels for the week previous.

Oats—The stock of oats in all hands is very light, and the active demand keeps the upward movement still in force. The market opened to-day at 66c ₱ bushel for prime white and 65c for mixed, but before the close of the Exchange holders were asking 67c with 66c bid. At State street the sales known were 6c was obtained for a car of white oats. We quote at 65@67c for white; 64@66c for mixed. Receipts continue quite light, only 12,492 bushels the past week, against 23,655 bushels during the week previous, which in its turn was about half the amount of the average weekly receipts during the past four months.

Barley—There continues to be large imports of barley, the greater part of which were purchased by brewers to arrive some time ago. The receipts during the past week were 7,872 bushels, against 15,953 bushels the preceding week. The market is strong, with a sharp advance during the past few days. Quotations are made at $1 20@1 50 as to quality, color and weight.

Rye—There is nothing doing in rye at present, and receipts continue very light, being 648 bushels the past week, against 1,043 the week previous. We continue quotations, which are nearly nominal, at $1 00@1 05 per bushel.

Seed—The sales of grain in round lots to-day include the following:

1 car red winter, wheat	$1 16
1 car barley	1 30
1 car ear corn, on track	72
1 car ear corn, on track	75
1 car ear corn, on track	78
1 car shelled corn	78
1 car shelled corn	79
2 cars prime white oats	66
1 car prime white oats	66
1 car prime white oats	67

FLOUR—There has been a marked improvement in the condition of the market for flour during the past week, and the demand is now active at firm prices. The leading jobbing house reports that during the past few days their sales have been three times as great as they were two weeks ago. The receipts during the past week were 9,508 barrels, against 7,512 for the preceding week. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white winter flour $7 25@7 50; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 50c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin ₱ 75; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 50@6 50; rye flour $5 25; buckwheat flour $6 00; corn meal new $3 75; old $3 40@3 50; oat meal $4 75@5 00. Buckwheat flour is in fair demand at $8 50@3 75 per cwt.

HAY—The market is strong and higher. Receipts are fair, aggregating 2,228 bales during the past week, against 1,504 the preceding week. We note the sale of 1 car prime timothy baled, Chicago inspection, at $23 50 per ton. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 50@23 50; No. 2 do, $19 00@21 00; inferior at $15 00@18 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Choice No. 1 timothy loose is quoted at $22 00@23 00; No. 2, $24 00@25 00; inferior $20 00@22 00.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 15@1 15 per cwt; shorts at $1 30@1 40 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 70@1 80 ₱ cwt; oil meal $2 00@2 05 ₱ cwt. We note the sale of 2 cars bran at $1 08; 1 car do at $1 15; 1 shorts at $1 40.

GROCERIES.

GROCERIES—The market is generally report ed quiet, with light transactions. Sugars are firmer, and prices show an advancing tendency. Price generally are steady, as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb.		*Spices.*	
Fancy	23½c	Allspice	13@18c
Choice	23c	Cassia	20 @ 45 c
Prime	22 c	Nutmegs	1 @ 1 50
Good	21 c	Ginger	15@20c
Java	35 c	Pepper	18 @ 28 c
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses.*	
Rio, in papers	26 c	Strictly ch'ce N O	80c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Prime	75c
Java	35 c	Steady	70c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	10½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10¼c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	10½c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard granulated	11c	*Salts.*	
Franklin extra C	9¾c	Layers, ₱ bx	$2 40
American extra C	9¾c	Valentia ₱ lb	11½c
New Orleans	9¾@10c	Prunes	10 @ 12c
Teas.		Prunes	13 @13½c
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	*Starch.*	
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Common	5½c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Silver glass	9½c
Japan	50@$1 00	Pearl	10½c
Oolong	25@ 80c	*Soda.*	
Fancy	40 @ 50	Bicarb, ₱ 100 ₱ kgs	6c
Medium	25@ 30	Bi-Carb, in papers	6c
Rice.	₱ lb.	*Candles.*	
Choice Carolina	7½c	Star, full weight	19c
Patna	7½@8c	Stearine	15c
Rangoon	7½c		

The New York *Bulletin* in reviewing the coffee market says: Into coffee during the week has been only moderately active at times and for the most part has been very quiet, with a very light supply, until the arrival of the steamer Ontario a few days ago with 16,294 bags, when there was some business. The cable news both from Rio Janeiro and London has reported firm markets; at Rio there was a stock of 300,000 bags and the average receipts of 12,000 bags. The position of the market here has been essentially the same for last week as regards business, the smallness of stocks precluding the idea of any large transactions, but as regards tone, the market has shown some improvement, the depression noticeable at one time entirely wiping out the advance received by a reaction, especially on the better grades. The jobbing demand has been rather better, particularly for the lower grades. This fact has had its due influence. The statistical position of Rio is certainly as compared with previous years, still in holders' favor. On the 23d inst. the stocks of Rio at all ports were as follows: as compared with those held on the same date in previous years:

	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
New York	183,000	199,000	21,800	53,933
Baltimore	1,347	44,175	28,188	6,513
New Orleans	4,000	20,780	2,284	8,042
Savannah	2,500	3,000	3,000	
Mobile		7,125	2,750	455
Galveston	4,000	6,567	1,300	4,000
Hampton Roads		1,000		8,954
Charleston	4,000	4,000	2,000	1,000
Total bags	34,647	195,556	60,211	84,878

CANNED GOODS—There is no material change in this market, the demand being fair and prices remaining unchanged. We quote as follows:

2 lbs tomatoes	$1 40@1 50
2 lbs corn	1 40@1 50
2 lbs peas	1 40@1 50
2 lbs string beans	1 50@1 60
2 lbs Lima beans	2 00@2 10
2 lbs Bartlett pears	2 50@2 60
2 lbs pears	2 00@2 10
2 lbs Bartlett pears	2 75@3 00
2 lbs peaches	2 00@2 10
2 lbs pie peaches	1 75@1 85
2 lbs damsons	1 50@1 60
2 lbs greengages	1 50@1 60
2 lbs egg plums	1 50@1 60
2 lbs Lombard plums	1 50@1 60
2 lbs quinces	1 50@1 60
2 lbs raspberries	2 25@2 35
2 lbs blackberries	2 25@2 35
2 lbs red cherries	2 00
2 lbs white cherries	2 50
2 lbs strawberries	2 75
2 lbs gooseberries	1 75
2 lbs Lawton blackberries	2 00
2 lbs raspberries	2 00
2 lbs Isinglass peaches	3 00
2 lbs Crawford peaches	2 50
2 lbs peaches, extra	3 00
2 lbs peaches, ordinary	2 00
2 lbs Bartlett pears	2 50
2 lbs pears	2 00
2 lbs Bartlett pears	2 50
2 lbs pears	2 00
2 lbs Bartlett pears	2 75
2 lbs pie pears	1 75
2 lbs Duchess pears	2 00
2 lbs Lawton blackberries	2 00
2 lbs raspberries	2 00
2 lbs red cherries	2 00
2 lbs white cherries	2 50
2 lbs strawberries	2 75
2 lbs gooseberries	1 75
2 lbs Lawton blackberries	2 00
2 lbs raspberries	2 00
2 lbs Isinglass peaches	3 00
2 lbs Crawford peaches	2 50
2 lbs peaches, extra	3 00
2 lbs peaches, ordinary	2 00
2 lbs Bartlett pears	2 50
2 lbs pears	2 00
2 lbs Bartlett pears	2 75
2 lbs pie pears	1 75
2 lbs Duchess pears	2 00

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1874.

THE value of the exports from Philadelphia, for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $503,370. The exports of petroleum from that port since the first of January, aggregate 68,560,352 gallons.

THE two results of the late elections which are now most apparent are a rise in the gold market and a fall in the wages market. The premium on gold goes steadily up, and wages go steadily down.

THE New York Court of Appeals has just reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, which imposes a tax on foreign banking institutions having agencies for the transaction of business in New York city. This is a great advantage to foreign capital.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Pottsville, in this State, denies, after investigating the facts, that there is any organized body of rioters in the coal regions of that section, and states that a few drunken brawls among the miners have been magnified into battles.

THE Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association has commenced the preparation of his annual report, and earnestly urges all iron and steel makers to transmit the statistical information he has requested, without delay. The annual meeting of the association will be held near the beginning of the new year.

THE strike at the Troy Bessemer Steel Works, which has lasted nearly two months, has come to an end, the employees having accepted the proposed reduction of fifteen per cent. Work will be resumed to-morrow. It is thought that this resumption will be speedily imitated at the other mills in the same city.

THE New York *Tribune* considers that the Southern whites are exceedingly moderate in their rejoicing over the success of their party, and cites it as a notable fact that they express a greater friendship for the negroes than ever before. This is all very well; but fine words butter no parsnips—and what is it that SHAKESPEARE says about not liking "fair terms and a villain's mind?"

A WASHINGTON city dispatch to the *Inter-Ocean* states that a gentleman lately from Florida brings the information that since the election speculators in that State are engaged in buying claims for slaves, and actually paying cash for this class of claim, in some instances $100 each having been paid. Among others engaged in this business is ex-Senator YULEE. Thus does Democracy begin to develop itself, and make its true character manifest.

THE two amendments to the State Constitution of New York which had the most votes cast against them, at the late election, were the amendment providing for the punishment of bribery at elections, and that prohibiting the grant of State funds for any private undertaking whatever. The Democrats mainly voted against the first, because they do not want to make bribery at elections a punishable offence, and the Catholics voted against the other because the cuts off State appropriations to the institutions under their charge.

FROM the official statement of the foreign commerce of New York for October, just published, we learn that, since the 1st of January the imports have amounted to $344,693,596, which is eight millions less than the amount of last year, and thirty-six and a half millions below the corresponding period of 1872. At the same time the export statistics show very encouraging features, the exports for the same period footing up $284,725,196, or only five millions less than for the same period last year, and thirty millions greater than in 1872.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* of Saturday prints a detailed statement of the shipments from that port of its leading products since the beginning of the year up to date, which shows that the Cream city is rapidly becoming a formidable rival to Chicago in this shipping point. The shipments of flour, during that period, amounted to 1,886,995 barrels; of wheat, 21,091,591 bushels; oats, 693,509 bushels; corn, 544,069 bushels; rye, 71,342 bushels, and barley 429,000 bushels; making a grand total of 22,820,447 bushels. This is prosperity in grain.

A BILL has already passed the lower branch of the Texas Legislature, the effect of which would be to practically restore slavery in that State. It, in effect, establishes in that State the peonage system of Mexico, which is slavery in all but the name. Nearly all the Southern States, under JOHNSON'S administration, attempted similar legislation, but were prevented from carrying it out by the Reconstruction measures of Congress; but the late Democratic successes have fired anew the Southern heart, and we may therefore look for the adoption of this policy wherever the Southern States have again passed under Democratic control.

IN ANSWER to a question the other day addressed by a Wisconsin National bank to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as to whether a draft drawn by one bank or banker on another bank or banker, payable one day after date, without grace, requires a revenue stamp, that official replies that *all* checks, drafts, or orders payable at sight or on demand, drawn by any party for any amount, upon a bank or banker, or trust company, are subject to a stamp tax of two cents, and that the Internal Revenue office cannot regard drafts so drawn, *whatever form of words may be used*, as otherwise than liable. This is an important ruling.

IN SPEAKING of the growing movement of currency to the West and South for the purpose of moving the crops, the *Financial Chronicle* indulges in some reflections and observations on the recuperative powers of the country, and expresses the opinion that the present quietude of business is itself a healthful symptom, foretokening renewed vigor and enterprise; inasmuch as it shows that people all over the country are economizing, which is one of the most powerful methods by which the national wealth accumulates. The *Chronicle*, no doubt, is right. Indeed, it is a maxim of political science that no nation can long accumulate its wealth by economies and frugalities such as we have been practising, without eventually setting the wheels of industry in swifter motion.

THE *Financial Chronicle* of Saturday gives detailed returns of the cotton industry of the United States, for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1874, showing the following results: The cotton taken by Northern mills amounted to 1,177,417 bales; by Southern mills, 128,526 bales; or a total of 1,305,943 bales. During the year there was added to the mill stock 85,000 bales, so that the total consumption of the mills was 1,220,943 bales. The present number of cotton mills in the United States is 847, of which 660 are in the Northern States. The number of spindles is 9,415,383, against 7,114,000 in 1870. The total value of cotton manufactures exported during the year was $23,380,083. Although cotton is no longer King of Commerce, it is, nevertheless, a very efficient Cabinet minister.

Two important decisions have just been rendered by the New York Court of Appeals, relative to the certification of checks by banks and the obligations imposed thereby. In both cases suits were brought to recover sums paid out on checks certified by the banks complaining, and the Court decided in both cases that the certification of a check by a bank is simply the recognition of the signature thereto, as that of a person or a firm having an account with and funds in the bank to which the check is submitted to be certified; that the money was obtained under mis-representation, and that the plaintiffs should be repaid the difference claimed, with costs. These decisions will have a decided tendency to check a loose and dangerous practice which has of late become common among operators in the money market.

AN ANALYSIS of the statistics of the relative positions occupied by our leading Atlantic ports, for the fiscal years 1872 and 1874, shows a decrease in the entire imports of the county during the latter period, as compared with the former, of nearly 9 per cent. The imports of New York fell off about 6¾ per cent., at Boston over 28 per cent., and at New Orleans over 20 per cent., while at Philadelphia there was an increase of over 23½ per cent., the trade of Baltimore remaining about stationary. In exports there was an increase at all the ports, New York showing a little over 20 per cent., Philadelphia nearly 57 per cent., Baltimore nearly 54 per cent., Boston nearly 38 45-100 per cent., and New Orleans a trifle more than 3 16-100 per cent., the quiet and steady old Quaker city leading all her competitors.

AN ARCHBISHOP TO THE RESCUE.

The style and tone of Archbishop BAILEY'S letter on the subject of Mr. GLADSTONE'S criticism of the Vatican decrees are so unlike the usual style and tone of letters written by high ecclesiastical dignitaries, that the letter must have produced not a little wonder and bewilderment among intelligent Catholics as well as Protestants. Certainly it is safe to say that there was a time when no high placed functionary of the Catholic Church could have been found in this country capable of writing such a letter. Bishops formerly, under whatever provocation to wrath or whatever temptation to indulge in harsh invective, never forgot that they owed somewhat to their own dignity, personal and official, and, therefore, even when dealing with an antagonist, were careful to regard the obligations of truth and propriety. Of course we do not mean to say by implication that Bishop BAILEY has deliberately and consciously disregarded the obligation of either truth or propriety. No doubt he has offended unconsciously, carried away by passion, and in the glow of theological fervor mistook the suggestions of anger for a purer and better inspiration. That at any rate is a charitable, and, indeed, the only charitable explanation we can imagine of some of the assertions in the Bishop's letter.

It is, we suppose, impossible to believe that Bishop BAILEY, in his normal state of mind, does not know the general English estimate of Mr. GLADSTONE'S personal character. The ex-Premier is admitted to be impulsive, liable under the influence of sudden impressions to say and do things which surprise cool observers, and, perhaps, sometimes himself, when the things have been said and done. But this trait of impulsiveness hinders neither the fact nor the popular recognition of the fact, that Mr. GLADSTONE is a man of the purest and loftiest character. Political friends and enemies are equally ready to concede the nobility and elevation of the motives by which his life is regulated. Even his bitterest personal enemies would not, in any respectable English society, dare to hint that his recent public course has been prompted by any such motives as those ascribed to him by Bishop BAILEY. If any personal enemy in England entertained the notion, he would not express it in good company, from mere fear of the reactive effect upon his own reputation. Again, there is no reason whatever for the Archbishop's assumption that Mr. GLADSTONE is "a soured and disappointed man" in consequence of the late defeat of the Liberal party. The assertion is utterly gratuitous, destitute of even the shadow of a foundation. He committed no "political harikari by dissolving Parliament." But even if such were the effect of the act, no candid or intelligent person in England believes that he regrets the catastrophe. "If by the course he has pursued," says an able political writer, "he has abdicated the position of leader of the Liberal party, it has been from one of two motives. Either he considered the position no longer worth holding, or else he followed a conviction of duty so strong as to counterbalance the love of power and political direction."

Moreover, Mr. GLADSTONE'S recent movement is not of a character to restore him to power, and would not be so interpreted by any one who possessed clear conceptions of the condition and relations of parties in Great Britain. The Catholic ground was fully preoccupied by Mr. DISRAELI, whose last novel was written to illustrate the proselytizing schemes of the church of Rome in England, and Mr. DISRAELI and his party will be strengthened by whatever feeling Mr. GLADSTONE'S "Expostulation" shall produce. On the other hand, the Liberals, deprived as they would be of the support of the Irish members, would be reduced to practical insignificance by engaging in a Parliamentary struggle with the Papacy. It is then absurd to suspect with Bishop BAILEY that the ex-Premier seeks to raise a "wind which may blow him back to the Treasury benches."

Besides, Mr. GLADSTONE in his pamphlet gives emphatic expression to his purpose not to start an agitation which might lead to a re-enactment of penal laws against Roman Catholics. With evident satisfaction he reminds readers that his way has been to conjure down, not to conjure up, popular alarm on the subject, and that the labors of his political life have been devoted to the removal of all those restrictions and grievances of which Roman Catholics complained. It is in the light of these facts, that the coarse insinuation of the Archbishop